What are we doing? We are doing just the opposite. We are not addressing the needs that we need to address. As we look at the existing piece of legislation, especially Title I, there is some specific language in Title I. It is only addressed to limited English proficiency youngsters. Every other child, if you are an Anglo, if you are black, you do not have to jump through that hoop. The cost incurred is that if you are limited English proficiency, you are required to have to get parental approval. If you are Anglo, you do not have to. If you are black, you do not have to. That is discriminatory.

I would ask that Members seriously consider that we treat everyone in the same fashion and the same form. I would ask that we vote ''no'' on Title I.

REPUBLICANS PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. TANCREDO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, what is a great day this is, in fact. I am incredibly happy to hear the discussion on the floor. I mean, this is amazing, and I hope the American people are paying strict attention here.

After 40 years of control by the Democrats in this House and in the Congress of the United States, after 40 years of spending every single dime of Social Security surplus and, by the way, a lot of money that did not even come into the government of the United States, after 40 years, they traipse to the floor today to say, ''We must protect Social Security.''

What a great battle we have won for the minds of the American public when even they are now saying they need to protect Social Security. As for the President's opinion on this, as to whether or not he wants to protect Social Security, I ask you all to think carefully of the last time you heard the President of the United States say he was going to veto a bill because it spent too much money. Never, not one, zero, nada. All the bills that the President is going to veto is because he says they do not spend enough.

PLEA FOR BIKE PARTISANSHIP

(Mr. BLUMENAUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the most important act that we can do to promote livable communities on behalf of the Federal Government is simply to lead by example. There are 65 million Americans who cycle. A simple four-mile round trip on a bicycle saves 15 pounds of air pollution.

Members of this assembly have the opportunity to help lead by example by joining the Bicycle Caucus Tuesday morning with Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater and the Washington Area Bicycle Association for a ribbon cutting for the new metropolitan branch trail.

If you do not have a bike, Member of Congress, let us know and we will loan you one for the event. You will have fun. Join the bicycle caucus, do right for America.

As we hear the battling here on the floor, this is an activity that is ''bike'' partisan. I think it will be good for us all to get on two wheels and inaugurate that trail.

CONGRESS MUST SUCCEED IN BUDGET BATTLE

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, we are in the last crucial days until Congress adjourns, and we must be really alert. This is a time of last-minute desperate midnight decisions. Now we must be most vigilant. The President may try to apply pressure in support of his tax increase by shutting down the government again. That is a real concern, and we cannot let that happen.

Do not let the President raid the Social Security trust fund in these last crucial hours for his spending programs. There must be real trust in the trust fund, and there must be real money there. People are depending on that money. I am one of them. It is my generation that is depending on that money. We must stop the raid on Social Security. It is our job and this Congress must succeed.

MOSELEY-BRAUN FOR NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the last time I checked, a flag is made of cloth, not carved in stone. But it appears, Mr. Speaker, that the heart of at least one Senator is carved in stone and it is stone cold.

I have long known that some of my brothers and sisters in the South are still fighting the Civil War. But guess what, Mr. Speaker, the United States won. The Confederacy lost.

The South shall rise again. But this time under the leadership of a New South coalition that unites us rather than tears us apart. But some folks particularly in North Carolina did not get the message.

Like the slaves who did not get the word until years later that they were free, it appears that JESSE HELMS still has his heart in Confederate bondage. From fighting the Confederate flag on the Senate floor to singing ''Dixie'' in Senate elevators, Senator HELMS has ricocheted the Senate back to the Tara Plantation of ''Gone With the Wind.'' Thank goodness those days really are gone with the wind.

Carol Moseley-Braun could be our next ambassador to New Zealand if President Clinton stands by her.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The Chair will once again admonish the Member not to refer to Members of the other body.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 352, nays 62, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 520]

YEAS—352

Abercrombie	Chenoweth-Hage	Frost
Ackerman	Clayton	Gallegly
Allen	Clement	Ganske
Andrews	Coble	Gejdenson
Archer	Coburn	Gekas
Armey	Collins	Gilchrest
Baker	Condit	Gilman
Baldacci	Conyers	Gonzalez
Baldwin	Cook	Goode
Ballenger	Cooksey	Goodlatte
Barcia	Cox	Goodling
Barr	Coyne	Gordon
Barrett (NE)	Cramer	Goss
Barrett (WI)	Crowley	Graham
Bartlett	Cubin	Granger
Barton	Cunningham	Green (WI)
Bass	Danner	Greenwood
Bateman	Davis (FL)	Hall (OH)
Bentsen	Davis (IL)	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	Davis (VA)	Hansen
Berkley	Deal	Hastings (FL)
Berman	DeGette	Hastings (WA)
Berry	Delahunt	Hayes
Biggert	DeLauro	Hayworth
Bilirakis	DeLay	Herger
Bishop	DeMint	Hill (IN)
Blagojevich	Deutsch	Hinchey
Bliley	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Blumenauer	Dicks	Hobson
Blunt	Dingell	Hoeffel
Boehlert	Dixon	Holden
Boehner	Doggett	Holt
Bonilla	Dooley	Horn
Bonior	Doolittle	Hostettler
Bono	Doyle	Houghton
Boswell	Dreier	Hoyer
Boucher	Duncan	Hulshof
Boyd	Dunn	Hunter
Brady (TX)	Edwards	Hutchinson
Brown (FL)	Ehlers	Hyde
Brown (OH)	Ehrlich	Inslee
Bryant	Emerson	Istook
Burr	Engel	Jackson (IL)
Buyer	Eshoo	Jackson-Lee (TX)
Callahan	Everett	Jenkins
Calvert	Ewing	John
Campbell	Farr	Johnson (CT)
Canady	Fletcher	Johnson, Sam
Cannon	Foley	Jones (NC)
Capps	Ford	Jones (OH)
Cardin	Fossella	Kanjorski
Carson	Fowler	Kaptur
Castle	Frank (MA)	Kasich
Chabot	Franks (NJ)	Kelly
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	

Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Martinez
Mascara
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—62

Aderholt
Baird
Becerra
Bilbray
Borski
Brady (PA)
Capuano
Clay
Clyburn
Costello
Crane
DeFazio
Dickey
English
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Gibbons
Gillmor
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hefley
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hoekstra
Hooley
Johnson, E.B.
Klink
Kucinich
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Markey
McDermott
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Miller, George
Moran (KS)
Oberstar
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Ramstad
Rogan
Sabo
Schaffer
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Visclosky
Waters
Weller
Wu

NOT VOTING—19

Bachus
Burton
Camp
Combest
Cummings
Forbes
Gephardt
Gutknecht
Isakson
Jefferson
Largent
Linder
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
Sanders
Scarborough
Velazquez
Young (AK)

□ 1101

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3064, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on the bill, H.R. 3064: Messrs. ISTOOK, CUNNINGHAM, TIAHRT, and ADERHOLT, Mrs. EMERSON, and Messrs. SUNUNU, YOUNG of Florida, MORAN of Virginia, DIXON, MOLLOHAN and OBEY.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2, the Student Results Act of 1999.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

STUDENT RESULTS ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 336 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2.

□ 1104

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2) to send more dollars to the classroom and for certain other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, October 20, 1999, Amendment No. 4 by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) had been disposed of. Three hours and 20 minutes remain for consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule.

Are there further amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. ARMEY

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 56 offered by Mr. ARMEY:

Before section 111 of the bill, insert the following (and redesignate any subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 111. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

Subpart 1 of part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1115A of such Act (20 U.S.C. 6316) the following:

"SEC. 1115B. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—If a student is eligible to be served under section 1115(b), or attends a school eligible for a schoolwide program under section 1114, and—

"(1) becomes a victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of a public elementary school or secondary school that the student attends and that receives assistance under this part, then the local educational agency shall allow such student to attend any other public or private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, in the same State as the school where the criminal offense occurred, that is selected by the student's parent; or

"(2) the public school that the student attends and that receives assistance under this part has been designated as an unsafe public school, then the local educational agency may allow such student to attend any other public or private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, in the same State as the school where the criminal offense occurred, that is selected by the student's parent.

"(b) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DETERMINATIONS.—

"(1) The State educational agency shall determine, based upon State law, what actions constitute a violent criminal offense for purposes of this section.

"(2) The State educational agency shall determine which schools in the State are unsafe public schools.

"(3) The term 'unsafe public schools' means a public school that has serious crime, violence, illegal drug, and discipline problems, as indicated by conditions that may include high rates of—

"(A) expulsions and suspensions of students from school;

"(B) referrals of students to alternative schools for disciplinary reasons, to special programs or schools for delinquent youth, or to juvenile court;

"(C) victimization of students or teachers by criminal acts, including robbery, assault and homicide;

"(D) enrolled students who are under court supervision for past criminal behavior;

"(E) possession, use, sale or distribution of illegal drugs;

"(F) enrolled students who are attending school while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol;

"(G) possession or use of guns or other weapons;

"(H) participation in youth gangs; or

"(I) crimes against property, such as theft or vandalism.

"(c) TRANSPORTATION AND TUITION COSTS.—The local educational agency that serves the public school in or the grounds on which the violent criminal offense occurred or that serves the designated unsafe public school may use funds hereafter provided under this part to provide transportation services or to pay the reasonable costs of transportation or the reasonable costs of tuition or mandatory fees associated with attending another school, public or private, selected by the student's parent. The local educational agency shall ensure that this subsection is carried out in a constitutional manner.

"(d) SPECIAL RULE.—Any school receiving assistance provided under this section shall comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) and not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

"(e) PART B OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the requirements of part B of the Individuals with